

upsets in Super Bowl history in Glendale, Arizona on February 3, 2008.

New Yorkers were first introduced to professional football and the New York Football Giants in my congressional district, sharing their games with the city's baseball Giants in the Polo Grounds. From those magnificent days on 155th Street and 8th Avenue until today, the Giants have always brought us memorable games. Deep-rooted enthusiasts remember the famed Sneaker Game when the team, playing in 9 degree weather, switched to basketball shoes to increase traction in the icy turf Frankfurt Yellowjackets in 1925. They recall how the G-men sailed to Super Bowl victory in 1986 under the powerful running game of Joe Morris, the pressure of Lawrence Taylor and near-perfection of quarterback Phil Simms. Football fans everywhere will also recall how the Giants won their second Super Bowl in a dramatic 20–19 victory over the Buffalo Bills.

In Super Bowl XLII, the Giants have once again provided fans with another dramatic victory. This time it was against arguably one of the greatest offenses that the game has seen, an undefeated veteran team who was widely expected to win their fourth championship of the decade. Yet the Giants remained resilient. Just like they overcame an early 0–2 start to their season, they overcame early mistakes to keep it close. And then when it mattered the most, they came up with a perfect answer for the perfect Patriots: a frantic 12-play, 83-yard drive, led by quarterback Eli Manning, that featured a dazzling leaping catch by David Tyree and key plays by running back Brandon Jacobs, as well as receivers Steve Smith and Plaxico Burress.

Because of their team effort, the Giants now become the first NFC wild card team to win a Super Bowl. I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the entire team who placed with such valor and heart. Especially to the recipient of the Most Valuable Player Award, quarterback Eli Manning who has shown tremendous growth and has matched the successes of his brother, Indianapolis Colts quarterback Paton Manning.

I also salute the co-owners, the Mara and Tisch families and their coaches—Head Coach Tom Coughlin, Offensive Coordinator Kevin Gilbride, Defensive Coordinator Steve Spagnuolo, Special Teams Coordinator Tom Quinn, and the rest of the coaching staff for their commitment, expertise and leadership. Coughlin, a highly successful head coach at Boston College and with the Jacksonville Jaguars, and a former Giants assistant, was hired as the 16th head coach in Giants history. This victory is Coughlin's first appearance in a Super Bowl as a head coach.

History will always have a special place for Coughlin's New York Football Giants. They are truly an inspirational team whose victory will live forever in Super Bowl lore.

HONORING WILLIAM H. LEWIS JR.

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2008

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I would like to honor a friend and colleague William H. Lewis, Jr. of Neptune, New Jersey who passed away on Monday, January 28. Bill was

a remarkable man who dedicated his life to public service. He will be greatly missed by his family, his friends and the entire New Jersey community he served.

After a second valiant fight with cancer, Bill died at the Jersey Shore University Medical Center. Born in New York City on November 27, 1939, he lived a fulfilling and diversified life in which he found great successes in so many areas.

Bill was an enthusiastic educator for almost 30 years. Along with his wife, Bill started teaching in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, before they would move back to New Jersey to his childhood roots, where he then taught at Shore Regional High School, in West Long Branch. He was also an adored football and track coach and a local advocate at the West Side Community Center in Asbury Park.

During his days at Shore Regional, Bill would become a local Monmouth County Education Association president, working hard to protect teacher's rights. When Bill retired from teaching 18 years ago, he would continue advocating for children in New Jersey outside of the classroom. He became a full-time activist for the New Jersey Education Association, where he worked to advance and protect the rights, benefits, and interests of its members, and promote a quality system of public education for all students. It was in this capacity that I had the honor of working closely with Bill. Together we worked to help New Jersey students achieve excellence.

Bill is survived by a son, William David Lewis and a daughter, Michele Lewis, as well as other loving extended family members. His loving wife, Laura Oxley Lewis predeceased Bill, whom he lost almost 6 years ago to her own bout with cancer.

Madam Speaker, Bill Lewis was a devoted advocate for children and public education. He was a strong champion for New Jersey's children, working tirelessly to provide them with better opportunities and life choices. My thoughts and prayers are with his family and friends during this trying time.

REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE IN BOSNIA

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2008

Mr. OLVER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of the victims of genocide in Bosnia. I would particularly like to draw the attention of this body to the atrocities perpetrated by Serb forces against the Bosniak and Croat populations in eastern Bosnia. Eastern Bosnia became the site of a number of atrocities long before the name Srebrenica became known worldwide. The aggression perpetrated against the newly independent and sovereign Bosnia and the genocide of its Bosniak population took one of its earliest and most vicious forms with the attacks of Serb forces on eastern Bosnia in 1992. The multi-ethnic and multi-religious character of eastern Bosnia was systematically destroyed beginning in April 1992.

The historic town of Visegrad epitomizes what happened in eastern Bosnia in 1992. The assault on Visegrad started on April 6, 1992 when Serb military units began shelling

Visegrad and several of the nearby Bosnian Muslim villages. With the takeover of Visegrad, Serb forces unleashed a campaign of terror against the Bosniak and Croat population of Visegrad. Every day men, women and children were killed on a famous bridge on the Drina and their bodies were dumped into the river. Many of the Bosniak men and women were arrested and detained at various locations in the town. Serb soldiers raped women and inflicted terror on civilians. Looting and destruction of Bosniak and Croat property occurred daily and mosques in Visegrad were destroyed.

As the journalist Ed Vulliamy described in *The Guardian*: "For centuries, although wars had crisscrossed the Drina, Visegrad has remained a town two-thirds Bosnian Muslim and one-third Bosnian Serb. The communities entwined, few caring who was what. But in the spring of 1992, a hurricane of violence was unleashed by Bosnian Serbs against their Muslim neighbors in Visegrad, with similar attacks along the Drina valley and other parts of Bosnia. Visegrad is one of hundreds of forgotten names . . . As elsewhere, the pogrom was carried out on orders from the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and his military counterpart General Ratko Mladic, both still wanted for genocide." By the end of 1992, the Bosniak and Croat communities in Visegrad were effectively "cleansed" through killings and deportations. Some survivors of the initial attacks on eastern Bosnia found their way into the three Bosnian government-held enclaves and United Nations-declared "safe havens" of Srebrenica, Zepa and Gorazde. The tragic fate of these "safe havens" is well known. The fate of Visegrad and the pattern of genocidal violence was similar in other eastern Bosnian towns such as Bijeljina, Zvornik and Foca.

As we prepare to mark another anniversary of the beginning of genocidal violence in eastern Bosnia and as we prepare to commemorate the 13th anniversary of Srebrenica, let us remember the victims of Visegrad and other Visegrads throughout Bosnia.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AWARD THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 2008

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, I rise today to proudly introduce legislation to award the Congressional Gold Medal to some of the most valiant and courageous soldiers who have ever fought for our Nation—the troops who battled and were prisoners of war at Bataan during World War II.

Nearly seven decades ago, the United States responded to the attacks on Pearl Harbor by declaring war—and more than 5,000 miles away in the Philippines, thousands of American soldiers, many of whom were from my State of New Mexico, found themselves on the frontline of this global fight. For 4 months, in the face of overwhelming odds and without ready supplies or reinforcements, these troops fought and died for their Nation. Their efforts not only provided the U.S. with much needed stories of heroism during a dire, dark time of the war, their sacrifice also substantively provided much needed time for U.S. and Allied